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Quinn, Arthur Hobson

The University of Pennsylvania and the...

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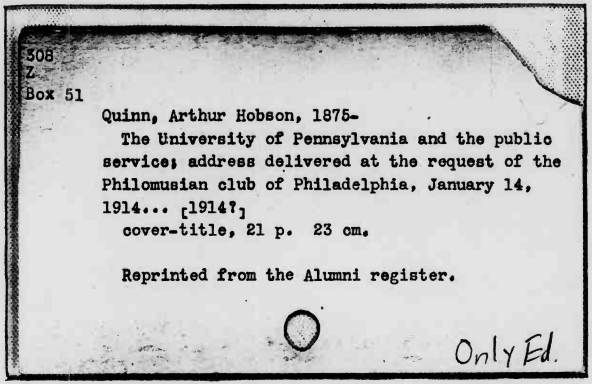
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The University of Pennsylvania and the Public Service

ADDRESS

Delivered at the request of the Philomusian Club of Philadelphia, January 14, 1914

BY

ARTHUR HOBSON QUINN
Dean of the College

[Reprinted from The Alumni Register]

The University of Pennsylvania and the Public Service

Address delivered at the request of the Philomusian Club of Philadelphia, January 14, 1914,

By Arthur Hobson Quinn, '94, Dean of the College.

I have been asked to make clear to a sympathetic audience the nature of the activities carried on outside the class-room by members of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania and to define the attitude of the University generally toward the extension of knowledge to the public. I am not surprised at the first of these requests, since it is only natural that the many forms of service which a university furnishes should be unknown except to those especially benefited. Any institution of learning that is true to its functions proceeds quietly and unostentatiously with its work and the very idea of "advertising" university education is repellent to those who have at heart its dignity and its main purpose. It is, therefore, not surprising that even those most closely in touch with the University of Pennsylvania should be unaware of the range and the significance of the extramural work done by her.

I will confess, however, some surprise at the second request—that concerning the attitude of the University toward such work. From its very inception the University has stood for liberality, individuality and democracy in education. Its founder, Benjamin Franklin, had a conception of education which would provide instruction in any subject demanded by the necessities of the public, and while such an ideal was impossible in his day and is impossible even today, it was with that broad spirit of co-operation that the University was founded. Its first Provost, William Smith, planned a curriculum which was more liberal in 1755 than the curricula of many American colleges in 1855. It was this spirit of liberality toward subjects of instruction that had won a recognized place in the domain of human knowledge, which led to the establishment of the first school of Medicine in this country in 1765; of the first Law School in 1790; of the first School of Finance and Commerce in 1881, and of other departments, such as the Towne Scientific School, the School of Dentistry, the Graduate School, the Veterinary School, the College Courses for Teachers and the Summer School, which while not the first in their field were early in each case in the development of the special phase of education which they represent.

It is perhaps known to many of this group that university extension in this country was founded in Philadelphia in 1890 under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania, and when the courses in University Extension in this city were first established they were conducted in many cases by members of the faculty of the University. Classes were organized which did serious work and for a time it seemed as though the ideals of the founders of the movement were to be realized. With a change in the policy of the University Extension Society the University faculty has taken a less active part in its work. The interest of the University of Pennsylvania in public lecturing has, however, continued and developed. It has conducted on many occasions lecture courses open to the public either on the University grounds or at centers throughout the city and its neighborhood. During the years 1901–03 over one hundred public lectures were conducted by members of the University faculty with the co-operation of the Board of Public Education. These lectures were held in the public school buildings throughout the city and made a definite appeal. During this year on Saturday afternoons, the University has inaugurated a series of public lectures given entirely by members of the faculty upon literary, historical and scientific subjects. On every Saturday afternoon so far the thronged condition of Houston Hall has borne evidence to the response made by the public. Public lectures by those outside the University faculty are also constantly being arranged. Hardly any distinguished scholar visits this neighborhood without being invited to lecture at the University and the lectures are always free to the public. Any person, upon request, may have his name placed on the mailing list of the University to receive all notices of such lectures.

I am speaking first of this phase of the general question—that is, the attitude of the University toward the public—because it can be more generally treated, while the statement of the work actually done will naturally be more detailed. In this connection I want to read a letter which was sent out by the Provost of the University on May 7, 1912, as an example of several similar messages that have come from the institution:

My dear Fellow Alumnus:

I have been asking myself how the University of Pennsylvania could best serve the various business, educational and manufacturing interests of the State? How can we help all sections of the State? What problems do you have which perhaps could be solved by co-operation on the part of the University?

From its infancy, the University has made it a point to serve the people of the Commonwealth, and it is today, more than ever, the desire of the Trustees and those in administrative positions to place the University next door to you and your neighbor, and to render such service as is within its power. We are not looking for remuneration; we are looking for the opportunity to help you, because our ideal of highest usefulness is in service to the State and to its individual citizens. If you have no problems, maybe some of your acquaintances have, and if you believe that the University can assist in their solution, let me know, so that we can make use of our facilities and get into sympathetic co-operation.

With all good wishes from those of us here at home, I remain,

Faithfully yours,

EDGAR F. SMITH.

This letter was sent to the alumni of the University and there have been many responses to this invitation. I think it will make clear, as no other one expression could, the attitude of the University of Pennsylvania toward public service. However, before proceeding with the more definite statement of the work actually performed by the different departments, there are a few considerations which I will ask you to bear in mind when viewing the question as a whole. These considerations are necessary as amplifying the former statements concerning the attitude of the University.

It must be remembered always that the first and most important function of a University is to teach thoroughly and well the students who are sent to study within its walls. No consideration of self-exploitation must be allowed to risk the quality of instruction furnished by the members of its faculties either to those undergraduate students confided to its care by parents and guardians or to those more mature students in the professional schools who may perhaps at a great sacrifice be preparing themselves for their life work. The work of the University must go on quietly and sincerely and must be subject to no interruption. The members of its faculties must also have time to pursue original research in their respective fields.

Extramural work, tempting as it may be to those who are anxious to extend the service of the University to the community, must be limited by considerations of time, opportunity and physical strength on the part of those men who are to conduct it. Some believe that the ideal condition is to have a separate and distinct faculty to conduct such extramural work. While this is probably the easiest solution of the problem from a practical standpoint, there is always a danger that a faculty doing

work entirely outside of the walls of the University will cease to maintain the same standard of work as that done within its walls. You will notice that I do not say "fall below the standard." I say "cease to maintain the same standard," and if any university is to serve its community perhaps its greatest and most important function is to maintain permanently a definite standard of education which may serve as a model throughout that community. Another consideration to be borne in mind when dealing with extramural activities is that while the members of its faculty can hold lecture and recitation work at a distance from their class-rooms the laboratories and libraries can only incompletely be duplicated at distant points. In this connection I remember the remark of a student in the Summer School to the effect that his trip had been worth while if it had only brought him in contact with the University Library.

Again, this question in its larger aspect must be decided on the basis of actual conditions in the locality in which the University is established. In the West, where the state university is the natural center of educational interest and forms the summit of the public school system of the state, it becomes the natural single agent with a field to itself and with frequently a limited population. In the Eastern states the situation is radically different. Often there are two or three institutions capable of giving such instruction and one of these may be better situated to meet the needs of the public in a certain direction, while not having the facilities in another. It would be an economic waste to expect each one to furnish all forms of extramural activity at the cost of unnecessary duplication. Frequently in the East the school system is not so co-ordinated to any institution of learning as would make it possible or even desirable to pursue the same methods as are employed in the West.

Turning now to a more detailed account of the actual work done within the last year or so in the direction of outside activities I propose to select from material, which I have been able to gather, a few of the most interesting items. When I was asked by your Chairman to prepare this talk I naturally wrote to the different departments of instruction requesting them to furnish me with two or three striking illustrations of their departmental activities. Some of the departments have been too modest to reply at all and others have limited themselves to very brief mention, but I have been embarrassed to know what to select

from the mass of material submitted. I feel that in my statement mere classification should not be sought at the expense of interest, and so I propose to consider, first, instances in which the University has served the nation; second, those in which service has been offered to the city of Philadelphia and, third, those in which the State of Pennsylvania has been benefited. Finally, I wish to describe the work of one or two departments in which such a division would not be helpful.

The University of Pennsylvania has always felt that it should be ready at any time to respond to an invitation from the national government or from organizations outside the State of Pennsylvania when its expert advice is requested, and in a number of instances such requests have come and have been complied with.

I would mention among these the services of Professor Emory Johnson, of the Wharton School, who was selected by the United States Government to arbitrate the controversy between the Southern Pacific Railroad and its telegraphers. This was the first formal arbitration under the Erdmann Act and it was held in San Francisco. In 1911, the Secretary of War, by direction of the President of the United States, appointed Professor Johnson special Commissioner on Panama Canal Traffic and Tolls and in 1912 Dr. Johnson submitted a report accompanied by a schedule of tolls for the Canal. The tolls recommended were established by the President by proclamation and Professor Johnson was requested to prepare the rules for the measurement of vessels to determine the tonnage upon which the tolls shall be paid. The rules, accompanied by a detailed report, were submitted to the Secretary of War, October 1, 1913, and on November 21, 1913, these rules were promulgated by a proclamation issued by the President.

From the same school Professor Huebner has been selected as expert agent and adviser of the Congressional Committee having to do with the investigation of shipping combinations, while Professor Alonzo Taylor, of the Medical School, serves as a member of the Remsen Board of the Department of Agriculture, as an expert on the subject of pure food.

Professor Leo S. Rowe, also of the Wharton School, was appointed in 1906 Delegate of the United States to the Pan-American Conference, held in Rio Janeiro, Brazil. In 1908 he was appointed Chairman of the American Delegation to the Pan-

American Scientific Congress held in Santiago, Chile; in 1910 he was appointed Chairman of .the Pan-American Committee, a national commission attached to the State Department. In 1913 President Taft appointed him as representative of the United States on the International Tribunal established by the Treaty of 1904 with the Republic of Panama. The function of this tribunal was to adjudicate claims against the United States arising out of the construction of the Panama Canal.

Professor Nolan of the Department of Architecture has recently been appointed expert adviser to the United States Civil Service Commission, while the consulting work done by the Department of Architecture has frequently taken on a national aspect. In at least twenty states of the Union, Professor Laird and Professor Cret have given the benefit of their services and those who feel that the raising of the national standard of taste in this country is an important function will be interested to know of their work. To take but a few illustrations: Professor Cret has been designated by the United States Government as the architect in charge of the new memorial arch at Valley Forge, while the Bureau of American Republics at Washington, of which he was the creator and one of the two architects of execution, is recognized by discriminating critics as one of the finest examples of architecture in this country.

One of the most interesting phases of their work has been the aid they have been able to give in the comprehensive planning of universities and colleges throughout the land. For example, Professor Laird and Professor Cret are the consulting architects of the University of Wisconsin on all new work undertaken by that University and they have at its request created a comprehensive plan for the future development of the University of Wisconsin. Professor Laird has just returned from a trip taken at the request of the University of British Columbia to prepare for that university a similar comprehensive building plan.

From the same district has just come a commission to Professor Temple of the Department of Mechanical Engineering to design, purchase and ship to Point Hope, Alaska, an electric lighting plant, complete with all its accessories and directions for installing and operating. This work is being done under the direction of the Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions.

From the point of view of national service the work of Professor Fernald as Consulting Engineer for the United States Bureau of Mines deserves special notice. Investigations conducted under his direction have demonstrated that the low-grade coals, high in sulphur and ash, which are at present regarded as worthless, and extensive deposits of lignite and peat from vast areas of swamps and bogs, can be used economically in the gas producer for power and light. By these investigations, lignite beds underlying from twenty million to thirty million acres of public lands, supposed to have little or no commercial value, have been shown to possess large possibilities for power development and the money value of the Government's own property has in this way increased to the extent of probably $300,000,000 or more.

Professor J. P. Moore of the Department of Zoology has for many years been connected with the work of the United States Fish Commission and has aided it materially in its investigations of the fishing industries of the country. He has also assisted the State of Minnesota in a similar way. The unusual facilities of the Department of Zoology are being utilized by the United States Department of Agriculture to further its investigations into the nature and control of the chestnut tree blight, and to determine the best conditions for wintering bees. This latter work could not be done at any other place in the country, and the results already achieved indicate that an annual saving of several million dollars can be effected if the optimum of the experiments are met by the bee keepers.

Of a somewhat different character is the work, national in its scope, although done under the auspices of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, of Professor Learned of the German Department, who spent many months at work in the archives in Germany tracing the manuscript sources of the German emigration to America during the colonial and Revolutionary periods.

Much of the service of any university is rendered by individual representatives, who through their membership on various boards and conferences throughout the country have a hand in shaping educational legislation. Of course credit cannot be given to individuals for the constructive work of such boards, but one instance may be interesting to this body and may serve to illustrate the general principle. All the reading done in high schools throughout the United States is determined by the National Con-

ference Committee on Uniform Entrance Requirements in English. This body consists of representatives from the different associations of colleges and schools throughout the United States. For many years the schools have been dissatisfied with the character of the work prescribed and so keen was the dissatisfaction, especially in the West, that when the last conference met in 1912 it was feared that the schools west of the Alleghanies would refuse to be bound any longer by the actions of the Conference and that a chaotic condition would result in the English teaching throughout the country. After an extended session a compromise plan was suggested which solved the problem and moreover vastly improved and clarified the program in the high schools. This result means that millions of high-school children will be better prepared in English than heretofore, and it will be of interest to this body to note that the plan as adopted was proposed by representatives of the English Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

Another interesting public service of international scope is rendered by the Department of Mathematics. Four of the leading nations of the world, Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States, publish each year a volume containing the fundamental astronomical data for that year; *e. g.*, the exact positions of the moon, sun, planets, stars and the prediction of eclipses. The American book is entitled, "American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac." It is the necessary foundation for all work in practical astronomy, navigation, time service and geodetic surveying. The production of the various parts of the book is divided among the four offices. Thus, among other things, the prediction of solar and lunar eclipses is assigned to the American office. An American computer, therefore, predicts these eclipses for the whole world. For several years this work has been done by Professor Henry B. Evans, of the Department of Mathematics.

Turning next to the local service furnished to the city of Philadelphia, reference should probably be made in the beginning to the Courses for Teachers which have been in operation at the University of Pennsylvania since 1892 and in which instruction in practically all branches of liberal education has been offered to both men and women for over twenty years. Up to 1906 this earnest body of students came to the University, principally on Saturday mornings, and worked without credit, simply for the purpose of intellectual benefit. In 1906 the University widely

extended this work and courses in academic subjects are now given in the late afternoons and evenings as well as on Saturdays, the work being of exactly the same nature as that offered to undergraduates in Arts and Science. Credit toward a degree is given to those satisfactorily completing the required subjects. This year there are 650 students attending those courses; during the past ten years a total of 4,112 have availed themselves of the privileges offered.

Extension work of a similar character has been conducted since 1904 in the Evening School of Accounts and Finance conducted by the members of the faculty of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce. This school offers courses designed for men engaged in manufacturing, banking, brokerage, insurance and real estate. Courses are also given in accounting and allied subjects.

Of quite a different character is the service rendered by such a department as the Dental School. In the first place this school maintains a public clinic in which free dental service is rendered to patients numbering from twelve to fifteen thousand every year. When one considers that this service comprehends not only relief from suffering but also from those conditions which are prejudicial to the general health, it will be seen that the clinical service of the Dental School is in every way a humanitarian work.

The growing recognition of the important relationship which defects of the teeth bear not only to general health but also to intellectual development makes increasing demand upon our resources for the relief of this class of conditions not only among adults but also among the rising generation of school children. Inspection has shown that by reason of dental defects a large percentage of school children are retarded in their intellectual growth. The demand for the kind of service which the Dental School furnishes has made it necessary to provide facilities for its extension in Philadelphia and the faculty of the Dental School was largely instrumental in creating along with the Director of Public Health, the public dental clinic at the City Hall in Philadelphia, with its several school branches, so that free dental service is furnished to the school children of Philadelphia, and a sympathetic and complete inspection of the dental defects of public-school children is now attained.

The spread of the propaganda of oral hygiene in connection with public health service is not limited to this city of course.

Dean Kirk, of the Dental School, for example, will lecture during the winter in a course provided for the instruction of dental nurses in Bridgeport, Conn., the object of the course being to train young women in the principles and technique of oral hygiene so that they may efficiently fill positions as dental nurses in connection with the public-school system of Connecticut and surrounding States. Lectures will also be given from time to time by members of the dental faculty to teachers' institutes with a view to educating teachers up to a point of recognition of the importance of dental and oral diseases as factors interfering with the education of public-school children.

Similar to the service of the Dental School is that rendered by Dr. Walter Cornell of the Medical Faculty. He is Director of Medical Inspection in the Public Schools of Philadelphia, and the importance of his work in that branch of the public service hardly needs emphasis. It will be remembered also that Dr. Edward Martin of the Medical Faculty served the city as Director of Public Health, and is now a member of the Board of Education.

The service of the Department of Architecture has been local as well as national. I need hardly refer to Professor Cret's membership and very valuable services on the Municipal Art Commission of Philadelphia and the occasions in which he and others of the staff have been called upon to serve in public movements as officers or members of committees. One of his most recent services has been his work in Rittenhouse Square. He has there been put in charge of the decorative treatment of the square by means of plant forms and at least one new fountain in an effort which is being made by a neighborhood association to beautify this spot.

Several of the departments of the University have been generous in their services as advisers of the various departments of the city government. For example, Professor Easby, of the Department of Civil Engineering, at the request of Director Cooke, gave a course of lectures to members of the technical staff of the Bureau of Highways in order that they might be better prepared for their inspection of the city streets.

Professor Marburg, head of the Civil Engineering Department, and Professor Temple, of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, have frequently been consulted by the Civil Service Commission in selecting chiefs of bureaus and in preparing

examination papers for tests of the Commission. Since January, 1912, Professor Temple has acted as Consulting Engineer to the Chief of the Electrical Bureau of the city of Philadelphia.

During the summer of 1911 and the winter of 1911–12, Professor Ehlers of the Department of Mechanical Engineering assisted in certain work for the Bureau of Surveys in the city of Philadelphia, the work being along Mechanical Engineering lines and including estimates in connection with the comprehensive plans for the disposal of sewage. Professor Shinn of the Department of Chemistry has also served the Department of Public Works through gas tests to ascertain whether the sewers in certain localities were being misused. Professor Brown of the Department of Mineralogy has been consulted recently as to whether certain materials supplied to the city of Philadelphia for building purposes were what was called for in the contract.

Hardly a week passes without requests being sent from the Department of Public Safety to Professor Crawford of our Department of Romance Languages to have letters in French, Spanish or Italian translated in order to help in the tracing of missing persons. This work is always done gratuitously.

The University has for many years been actively associated with the public health both in city and state. For example, when Professor Abbott, head of the Department of Hygiene, resigned from the position as Chief of the Bureau of Health in 1909 he was requested by the city government to accept membership on the Board of Health in order that the city might have the advantage of his intimate experience with the work of the Health Department. This position is entirely an honorary one. Since this date Dr. Abbott has assisted in all movements directed toward the betterment of health conditions in Philadelphia. He has also been a member of the advisory board of the Department of Public Works since the advent of the present administration.

The Laboratory of the State Board of Health was organized and for four years was conducted in the Medical School of the University. Dr. Allen Smith of the Medical Faculty was Director of Pathology in the laboratory, and while for good and sufficient reasons the laboratory has been removed to City Hall, the University stands ready to offer the same hospitality whenever the state desires it.

A department of the University which has been constantly of service to the public for a number of years is the University

Museum. It is hardly necessary here to refer to the value and scope of the exhibits contained in this Museum. The number of visitors recorded from January 1 to December 18, 1913, was 72,185. This number includes 1,800 school children who came with their instructors to receive special instruction. In addition to the schools in Philadelphia, schools in Trenton and other nearby towns were given the advantage of the opportunities afforded them by the Museum and classes were sent here with their teachers.

In addition to the public service of a definite character, members of the faculty of the University are constantly called upon to give expert advice to persons in the city, most of it of a gratuitous character. The Department of Physics might serve as an example of service of this kind. Dr. Goodspeed was called upon recently to give an opinion in regard to the practicability of a certain compound momentum engine, to investigate the current conditions of an electric piano string sustainer, and to investigate the theoretical action of a recent high potential direct current problem for the Snook Roentgen Company. He also spent an hour the other day with a man interested in church bell chimes, particularly with reference to a problem that grew out of some errors in the installation of the chimes in the tower of St. Stephen's Church. This particular problem has been placed in the hands of the Department of Physics, Professor Richards having given some expert advice two years ago which resulted in a very great improvement in the action of the bells. Dr. Kabakjian has just recovered some radium for the American Oncologic Hospital which had been thrown into the fire by mistake. These illustrations are mentioned merely as instances of a constantly recurring service.

In the service of the State of Pennsylvania the University of Pennsylvania has been active in many ways. Several of the members of the faculty of the Law School have been of service in the drafting of laws. For example, Professor Bohlen has been the expert appointed to assist the State Commission charged with the duty of drafting compensation acts and acts preventing accidents. Professor Bohlen has devoted about one-quarter of his time for the past three years to this special service.

Dean Lewis of the Law School has prepared for the joint committee of the Senate and House a revision of our Corporation Laws. This revision will be presented for final adoption a year

from now. Several of the laws affecting the employment of women and children, and the regulation of public utilities, which are now in whole or in part on the statute books of the state, have been drafted under the direction of Dean Lewis.

The work of the Law School faculty has, of course, not been limited to this State. Dean Lewis has also been of service to the Conference on Uniform State Laws, a body appointed under the acts of the several states, to prepare laws which are then adopted without alteration by the different states. Dean Lewis' special work for this committee has been concerned with the codification to the Law of Partnership. Professor William E. Mikell has been employed by the New York Drafting Association to prepare a model code pertaining to Criminal Procedure. On this he has been engaged for the last two years, devoting about one-third of his time to the work. The parts of the code already completed are now being discussed in different parts of the country by gatherings of judges and others. For instance, Professor Mikell has recently gone to North Carolina, where the Supreme Court of that state devoted three days to an examination of the sections of the proposed code. Dean Lewis has also acted as Chairman of the American Bar Association Committee on Legislative Drafting. This committee is charged with the duty of creating a code of principles and rules which if followed will make our statutory laws less confused than at present.

Professor Brown and Professor Ehrenfeld of the Department of Geology and Mineralogy have recently presented a report on the Economic Minerals of the State, which they were invited to prepare by the Geological and Topographical Survey Commission of the State of Pennsylvania.

Professor Ames of the Department of History has for several years served on the advisory Commission of the Division of Public Records for the State of Pennsylvania and it was largely at his instigation that this important work of providing means for the preservation of the records of the state was undertaken. Only this month he has been asked for expert advice by the Departments of War and Navy of the United States concerning the publication of the War records of the Revolution.

For the past four years, Dr. Clarence J. Marshall of the Veterinary School has served as State Veterinarian and as secretary of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and one of the most conspicuous examples of public service was the work of this

school, largely through its alumni, in the eradication of the foot and mouth disease in the state of Pennsylvania. All of the infected farms were located within six weeks and all quarantine restrictions were removed within three months. Every member of the Veterinary faculty has been consulted from time to time by practicing veterinarians and by live-stock owners and the information requested in such cases is always furnished. At present the department is conducting a special course for licensed veterinarians, in order to extend its influence to those unable to take regular work.

One of the most recent examples of service to the state has been the appointment of Professor Emory Johnson by Governor Tener as a member of the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania. Dr. Johnson will bring to the service of the State his wide experience as a traffic expert.

Perhaps the most widely noticed service of the University to the state of Pennsylvania has been the recent extension of the Evening School of Finance and Accounts to Scranton and Wilkes-Barre. The request for this service in these two towns came from the alumni of the University and was promptly met. With the support of practically the entire community in both towns the courses were organized last fall and include now about 375 students, each taking a definite course of eight hours a week which at the end of three years will lead to a certificate of proficiency. The student body includes bank officials and clerks, members of the auditing departments of railroads and manufacturing corporations and others.

It is not to be understood, however, that this is a new departure for the University. For several years extramural courses extending through the entire year of exactly the same nature as those offered in Philadelphia have been given by members of the University faculty at West Chester, Harrisburg, Frankford, Reading, Wilmington, Trenton, Atlantic City and other places. In many cases the work done by the students in these courses was of such a high character that credit could be given toward the University degree. In some cases, as at West Chester, the courses given extended over a number of years. There is every prospect that the courses will increase in number and the University stands ready to meet any proper demand of this kind.

While several of the departments are dwelling with special emphasis either upon national or state or city service, others, by

reason of the nature of the subject, can be better spoken of at large. Of interest in this connection is the work of the Department of Botany, especially the meetings of the Botanical Society, many of which are open to all. There have been nearly five hundred meetings during the sixteen years of the Society's existence, with an average attendance of fifty-five. Many of the members and their friends have been helped in a variety of ways by identification of specimens, by supplying special information by letter or by distribution of surplus specimens from the Botanic Garden. The department has also given annually free lectures throughout the city and the state that have averaged twenty a year.

During the nineteen years of the existence of the Botanic Garden the high schools of Philadelphia have been supplied with thousands of specimens annually, and groups of students from the colleges, high schools and private schools have inspected the collection, while by such publications as those on the pitcher plants, water lily, sweet potato and others that have issued from the department, information has been sent alike through the country and over the world regarding groups that previously were less perfectly understood.

The Psychological Department has been and is doing university extension work of three different sorts:

(1) The Psychological Laboratory and Clinic is open daily for the examination of exceptional children, including feeble-minded, backward, and exceptionally bright children. Where medical treatment is indicated as necessary, the child is sent to a hospital, and our social service department sees that the medical treatment suggested is carried out.. We also directly supervise the educational treatment of many cases in the homes and sometimes in the schools.

While the children coming to the Psychological Laboratory and Clinic are in largest number from the city of Philadelphia, many of these children come from the state of Pennsylvania and quite a number from surrounding states, even from as far west as Kansas and as far south as Texas, Mississippi and Georgia.

In this connection I should like to present a letter written by a mother who came from one of the northeastern counties of the state. Her child, a girl aged four years, was apparently hydrocephalic and of low-grade mentality. She was sent to the University Hospital for an adenoid operation, and to an oculist, who

prescribed glasses. The Psychological Clinic advised the mother as to disciplinary and other educational treatment. Some months after the child was taken home, the mother reported the results in the following terms:

"I am very happy to report what I consider wonderful improvement. For the first week or two, after our return home, she was very fretful, crying nearly all the time, although she did not seem to be ill. Now she is happy again, very much interested in things she never noticed before, rain, snow, clouds, pictures, etc., amuse her by the hour. She seems to understand everything we say to her, and also seems to be making more sounds. I have been trying to teach her to articulate and have been able to have her make a few sounds. She is more obedient and more easily managed. I have been able at last to perfectly train her to clean personal habits, and altogether I am feeling more encouraged. I have no trouble to keep her glasses on her, for she seems to realize they are a help to her.

"I feel I can never thank you enough for what you did for C., for she owes it all to you. I will be very glad if you will tell me anything else I can do. Is there any book I could get to help me?

"Again thanking you, I am

Yours very truly
(Signed) _____.

(2) *Extension Clinics.*—The Psychological Clinic has held occasional clinics outside the city of Philadelphia. In the University Catalogue under the heading of the Psychological Laboratory and Clinic, in the auxiliary departments, among other statements the following has been made for several years: "In case it is impossible for a child to visit the Clinic, information may be sent concerning it and advice given through correspondence. Clinics are also held in school districts within the state of Pennsylvania on invitation of the local authorities." We are just at present arranging to send two social workers to spend three days in the city of Reading, to collect the preliminary information necessary concerning such children as the Superintendent of Schools may bring forward as requiring special attention because of backwardness in school progress or for other reasons. On the third day Dr. Witmer will examine the cases personally and will address the parents and teachers of the children. Mrs. Bryant, head social worker of the Psychological Clinic, will give an address on the home treatment of the child. For three days, therefore, an extension clinic will be in operation in Reading, on invitation of the Superintendent of Schools.

A second clinic of this sort will be arranged for this year. If we had the staff, we could provide extension clinics for every

school district in the state, proceeding in regular rotation. This would require an expert clinician, a head social worker, and a recorder to be added to our staff.

That extension clinics are appreciated is shown by the following letter written by the Superintendent of Public Schools in Williamsport, Pa., and dated February 19, 1910. Dr. E. B. Twitmyer, representing the Psychological Department, had lectured in Williamsport and held a free clinic. The Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Lose, writes as follows:

"*Dear Dr. Witmer:*

"I wish to express to you my great appreciation of the work done by Dr. Edwin B. Twitmyer while here in our city. He began at 9 o'clock in the morning and continued to work steadily until the close of his lecture at 10 o'clock in the evening. During this time he examined some forty children and answered hundreds of questions about children and schools. While his examinations were necessarily short and more or less superficial, I am sure that he gave to the parents and teachers exactly the information that was needed about the children. His lecture was extremely strong in its treatment of the subject, and I am sure we are bound to profit by it. I think I am quite safe in saying that we never had a visit from anyone from whom we received more good. It is somewhat difficult to predict just now what the results of this work will be, but I am sure that Dr. Twitmyer created considerable sentiment that is bound to bring definite results in time.

Yours truly,

CHARLES LOSE.

(3) *Extramural Lectures, practically extension lectures.*—Members of the staff of the Psychological Department give in the course of every year many extramural lectures. These are sometimes single lectures; sometines they are brief courses of lectures for a few days or a week; sometimes they have extended throughout a year. To these lectures, however, reference has already been made as a part of the general scheme of extramural work. Thus, Professor Twitmyer gave for two years weekly lectures throughout the year in the city of Wilmington. Professor Holmes gave a similar course in the city of Trenton. These courses were attended by about one hundred teachers each, and were given on the invitation of the superintendents of schools of these cities. To illustrate the recent work of this Department, Professor Witmer, during a leave of absence for two weeks in October, gave public addresses before the Illinois State Conference of Charities and Correction, at one of the meetings con-

nected with the American Prison Association in Indianapolis, and a series of three lectures at the Minnesota State Teachers' Association at Minneapolis. He has been invited and has consented to give a brief course of lectures in New Orleans, La., before the New Orleans Teachers' Association, the last week in January; and a week's course of lectures before the superintendents of schools of Minnesota, at the University of Minnesota during the last week of March. On these trips, if he can possibly arrange for it, he will lecture in response to the invitation of superintendents of schools at Detroit, Louisville, Indianapolis and other cities.

Other members of the department are also giving extension lectures of this sort and we could keep at least one man busy lecturing all the time, fulfilling engagements which are proffered. In other words, the Department of Psychology is ready and desirous of meeting any and every call for extramural lectures, and only needs the funds to develop this character of work.

As an example of the manner in which the University has met an opportunity accorded to it by state support, a description of the past and present work of the Department of Education will be in order.

Up to the last session of the legislature the department had consisted of one Professor of Education, who had, notwithstanding the obvious limitations as to time and physical strength, succeeded in offering certain extramural courses. For example: Professor Yocum started a new type of vacation school for children in connection with the Summer School which demonstrated to many Philadelphia homes and schools the desirability of a limited amount of academic work in the summer time for children who remain in the city. With this school as a basis the department brought hundreds of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania teachers for annual periods of six weeks into intimate personal contact with the actual work of model teachers officially representing the most noted school systems and training schools in the country, and led them to participate in a daily conference in which this model work was discussed in the light of recent educational experimentation and research. This school has served the double purpose of linking the University more closely with the public-school system and of affording various ways in which public-spirited organizations can co-operate with it—for example, as the Philomusian Club itself has done through providing free scholarships for this Observation School.

Such movements the department had already inaugurated when the State Legislature at its last session made an appropriation for the development of the Department of Education. Immediately the University authorities took steps to strengthen the department by first calling to it the best men available in the country, Professor Frank Pierrepont Graves, formerly head of the Department of Education of Ohio State University, who became Professor of the History of Education, and Professor Harlan Updegraff, head of the Department of Education at Northwestern University and recently a specialist connected with the United States Bureau of Education, who became Professor of Educational Administration. New courses were offered by these men in the Graduate School, in the College and in the College Courses for Teachers and a plan of public service throughout the State was at once inaugurated. The features of this plan that have been already put into operation are:

1. Visits to teachers' institutes in every part of the state with a view to studying the local educational situation.

2. Free lectures at institutes in the poorer counties.

3. Free lectures at local teachers' meetings and before educational organizations which lack adequate funds for the support of lecture courses.

4. The establishment of University centers at various points in the state, where one of the lecture courses in Education regularly offered in the College will be given free to teachers. For example, on January 5th Professor Yocum began a course in Harrisburg, for which one hundred and fifty school superintendents, principals and teachers have already enrolled, not only from that city, but from Steelton, Middletown, Carlisle and other points of Dauphin and Cumberland counties. Having Harrisburg as a center, he will offer occasional lectures before teachers' associations, women's clubs and educational institutions throughout the neighboring counties, and perform various other forms of service yet to be discussed.

Professor Graves will offer a similar extramural course at Williamsport and with that as a center will lecture at nearby places. Professor Updegraff will conduct similar work at Altoona.

From the first of November, when this work was gotten under way, until the present time the Department of Education has given sixty lectures on public occasions in the state of Penn-

sylvania. Other services contemplated in the near future include:

Free service as consulting experts to superintendents and school boards on matters touching the course of study, methods of teaching, and the various problems of school administration.

The publication and circulation among the teachers of the State of bulletins and monographs giving the latest results of educational research and experimentation.

The supervision of educational research and experimentation carried on by individual school superintendents and groups of school men.

The encouragement of correspondence of teachers with the department, bearing upon all these educational problems in which its various experts can be of service to the state.

The development of this department is only beginning and will be limited only by considerations of time and physical strength and by the amount of funds which may be furnished by the State for its support.

I believe I have given you, perhaps even to weariness, a detailed statement of some of the many extramural activities of the University. It is not complete, partly because I have not dwelt upon the more obvious forms of public service, such as the individual public lecturing that goes on all the time. I have not mentioned the continuous demands made upon the administrative officers, especially the Provost and the Vice-Provost, to deliver addresses at all forms of public occasion. I have not referred either to the endless correspondence in which the public offers its many questions for solution, all the way from an incorrect English sentence to the most abstruse problem in science. These inquiries are all cheerfully answered. Neither have I referred to the endless ringing of the telephone which brings many inquiries of a similar character which call us from our regular work at their very insistent demands for information. I have not touched at all upon the publications of members of the faculty, or upon the many public services of the members of the Board of Trustees, for each of these would demand a separate article.

I would like to leave with you the picture of the University as an organization conceived in the idea of public service and doing its best quietly to fulfill that great conception; willing and ready to give the public what it wants but even more desirous of giving it what it needs. For after all the greatest function that a

college can serve is to maintain the standards of education in its community; to resist the temptation to give the little learning that is the dangerous thing; to insist on thoroughness of preparation in order that the time of the student shall not be wasted; to be ready with courage to refuse to give what is most obvious in order that it may give what is most significant. It is the belief of those who are devoting their lives to the cause of education, that it is only by establishing such high standards, by teaching thoroughly the students who come to her and by being generous in action and attitude toward those who ask her aid, that the institution which I represent may continue to be most truly the University of Pennsylvania.

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